**Unit 1**

p. 29 1. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characterized by

**a. starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.**

b. economic prosperity.

c. constant fear of Spanish invasion.

d. major technological advancement.

e. peace with the Native Americans.

p. 44 2. The Separatists migrated from England to Holland to the New World in order to

a. avoid the coming war with France.

b. gain wealth.

c. establish a new nation.

**d. practice their purified Protestantism.**

e. escape the jurisdiction of the Virginia Company.

p. 97 3. The Great Awakening

a. undermined the prestige of the learned clergy in the colonies.

b. split colonial churches into several competing denominations.

c. led to the founding of Princeton, Dartmouth, and Rutgers colleges.

d. was the first spontaneous mass movement of the American people.

**e. all of the above.**

**Unit 2**

p. 107 4. The soldier and explorer whose leadership earned him the title “Father of New France” was

**a. Samuel de Champlain.**

b. Robert de La Salle.

c. Antoine Cadillac.

d. Des Moines.

e. Edward Vincennes.

p. 108 5. The one valuable resource in New France was

a. fish.

b. gold.

c. trees.

d. corn.

**e. beavers.**

p. 121 6. The Proclamation of 1763

a. was warmly received by American land speculators.

b. removed the Spanish and Indian menace from the colonial frontier.

c. declared war on Chief Pontiac and his fierce warriors.

**d. prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.**

e. opened Canada to American settlement.

p. 123 7 . Under mercantilist doctrine, the American colonies were expected to do all of the following *except*

a. supply Britain with raw materials not available there.

b. become economically self-sufficient as soon as possible.

**c. furnish ships, seamen, and trade to bolster the strength of the Royal Navy.**

d. provide a market for British manufactured goods.

e. refrain from exporting woolen cloth.

p. 145 8. Thomas Paine’s pamphlet *Common Sense*

a. was published before any fighting took place between the colonists and the British.

b. remained unpopular for several years before being accepted by the public.

c. called for a democratic *republic.*

**d. called on the British people to overthrow the king.**

e. led to Paine’s arrest.

p. 167 9. The world’s first antislavery society was founded by

a. Thomas Jefferson.

**b. Quakers in Philadelphia.**

c. Puritans in New England.

d. Catholics in Maryland.

e. the Congregational church.

p. 177 10. By the time the Constitution was adopted in 1789,

**a. the American economy was continuing to experience problems.**

b. prosperity was beginning to return.

c. foreign trade was still in terrible shape.

d. inflation was continuing to increase.

e. the issue of states’ rights had all but disappeared.

**Unit 3**

p. 193– 11. Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan for strengthening the economy and

196 bolstering national credit proposed all of the following *except*

a. funding the national debt.

b. assuming state debts.

**c. abolishing tariffs.**

d. establishing a national bank.

e. a low protective wall around infant industries.

p. 197 12. The Founding Fathers had not envisioned the existence of permanent political parties because they

a. opposed anyone who disagreed with them.

b. disliked politics.

c. had existed in Britain.

**d. saw opposition to the government as disloyal.**

e. all of the above.

p. 201 13. Washington’s Farewell Address in 1796

a. warmly endorsed the appearance of two contending political parties in America.

**b. warned against the dangers of permanent foreign alliances.**

c. was delivered to a joint session of Congress by Washington himself.

d. proposed a two-term limitation on the presidency.

e. all of the above.

p. 218 14. When it came to the major Federalist economic programs, Thomas Jefferson as president

**a. left practically all of them intact.**

b. quickly dismantled them.

c. slowly undid everything the Federalists achieved.

d. attacked only the Bank of the United States.

e. vetoed any new tariffs.

p. 218 15. The case of *Marbury* v. *Madison* involved the question of who had the right to

a. commit the United States to entangling alliances.

b. impeach federal officers for “high crimes and misdemeanors.”

**c. declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.**

d. purchase foreign territory for the United States.

e. appoint Supreme Court justices.

p. 231 16. During the War of 1812, the New England states

a. supported the United States’ war effort.

**b. lent more money and sent more food to the British army than to the American army.**

c. gave no support to either the Americans or the British.

d. allowed their militias to fight wherever the federal government requested.

e. declared their independence from the United States.

p. 233 17. The War of 1812 was one of the worst-fought wars in United States history because

a. Native Americans supported the British.

b. too much national anger prevented clear thinking on strategy.

c. of the poor state of the economy.

d. of a non-existent milita.

**e. of widespread disunity.**

p. 240 18. The outcome of the War of 1812 was

a. a decisive victory for the United States.

**b. a stimulus to patriotic nationalism in the United States.**

c. an embarrassment for American diplomacy.

d. a heavy blow to American manufacturing.

e. a decisive victory for the British.

p. 243 19. The Era of Good Feelings

a. was characterized by the absence of any serious problems.

b. was noted for cooperation between the Democratic and Republican parties.

c. marked a temporary end to sectionalism.

**d. was a troubled period.**

e. saw the start of the Whig party.

p. 255 20. The Monroe Doctrine was

a. a striking new departure in American foreign policy.

b. quickly codified into international law.

c. a binding pledge on each subsequent presidential administration.

**d. an expression of the illusion of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.**

e. a commitment by the United States to internationalism.

**Unit IV - Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16, 17**

p. 256 21. In the 1820s and 1830s one issue that greatly raised the political stakes was

a. economic prosperity.

b. the Peggy Eaton affair.

c. a lessening of political party organizations.

d. the demise of the Whig Party.

**e. slavery.**

p. 269 22. One of the positive aspects of the Bank of the United States was

a. its officers’ awareness of the bank’s responsibilities to society.

b. its preservation of the public trust.

**c. its promotion of economic expansion by making credit abundant.**

d. its issuance of depreciated paper money.

e. that it loaned money to western farmers.

p. 307 23. The “cult of domesticity”

a. gave women more opportunity to seek employment outside the home.

b. resulted in more pregnancies for women.

c. restricted women’s moral influence on the family.

**d. glorified the traditional role of women as homemakers.**

e. was especially strong among rural women.

p. 316-317 24. In the new continental economy, each region specialized in a particular

economic activity: the South for export; the West grewgrains and livestock to feed ; and the East forthe other two regions.

a. raised grain, southern slaves, processed meat

b. grew cotton, southern slaves, made machines and textiles

**c. grew cotton, eastern factory workers, made machines and textiles**

d. raised grain, eastern factory workers, made furniture and tools

e. processed meat, southern slaves, raised grain

p. 323 25. The Mormon religion originated in

a. Philadelphia.

b. slave states in the south.

c. Utah.

d. Europe before becoming popular in the United States.

**e. the Burned-Over District of New York.**

p. 344 26. One American writer who did not believe in human goodness and social progress was

1. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
2. Mark Twain.
3. Henry David Thoreau.
4. **Edgar Allan Poe.**

e. Walt Whitman.

p. 355-356 27. As their main crop, southern subsistence farmers raised

a. wheat.

b. cotton.

1. **corn.**
2. rice.

e. potatoes.

p. 350 28. As a result of the introduction of the cotton gin,

1. Civil War broke out.
2. slaves were freed.
3. **slavery was reinvigorated.**
4. the north prospered.

e. cotton production slowed.

p. 375-385 29. Arrange in chronological order the United States’ acquisition of

(A) Oregon, (B) Texas, (C) California.

1. A, B, C
2. C, B, A
3. **B, A, C**
4. B, C, A

e. C, A, B

p. 385 30. The largest single addition to American territory was

a. Florida.

1. **The Mexican Cession.**
2. The Texas Annexation.
3. The Louisiana Purchase.
4. Oregon Territory.

**Unit V - Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21, 22**

p. 391 31. According to the principle of “popular sovereignty,” the question of slavery in the territories would be determined by

a. the most popular national leaders.

b. a national referendum.

c. congressional legislation.

d. a Supreme Court decision.

e. **the vote of the people in any given territory.**

p. 405-406 32. Stephen A. Douglas’s plans for deciding the slavery question in the Kansas-Nebraska scheme required repeal of the

a. Compromise of 1850.

b. Fugitive Slave Act.

c. Wilmot Proviso.

d. Northwest Ordinance.

e. **Missouri Compromise**.

p. 410 33. Uncle Tom’s Cabin may be described as

a. a firsthand account of slavery.

b. a success only in the United States.

c. a romanticized account of slavery.

d. having little effect on the start of the Civil War.

e. **a powerful political force.**

p. 427 34. When Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 presidential election, people in South Carolina

a. waited to see how other southern states would act.

b. were very upset because they would have to secede from the Union.

c. vowed to give their loyalty to Stephen Douglas.

**d. rejoiced because it gave them an excuse to secede**.

e. none of the above.

p. 438 35. To achieve its independence, the Confederacy had to

a. invade the Union.

b. win a decisive military victory on its own soil.

**c.** **fight the invading Union army to a draw.**

d. attract more talented military commanders.

e. capture Washington, D.C.

p. 439 36. The greatest weakness of the South during the Civil War was its

a. military leadership.

b. navy.

c. slave population.

**d. economy**.

e. political system.

p. 458 37. The North’s “victory” at Antietam allowed President Lincoln to

**a. issue the Emancipation Proclamation.**

b. seek military assistance from Great Britain.

c. force the Border States to remain in the Union.

d. keep General McClellan as commander of the Union forces.

e. suppress Copperhead opposition in the North.

p. 475 38. The supreme test of American democracy in the nineteenth century was

a. the Revolution.

b. surviving the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

c. helping Britain to pass the Reform Bill of 1867.

d. the War of 1812.

**e. the Civil War.**

p. 479 39. Freedom for Southern blacks at the end of the Civil War

a. came with relative ease.

b. enabled large numbers to move to the big cities in the North.

**c. came haltingly and unevenly in different parts of the conquered Confederacy.**

d. was achieved without the use of Union soldiers.

e. was a source of considerable anxiety.

p. 489 40. The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteed

**a. citizenship to freed slaves**

b. land for former slaves.

c. freedom to slaves.

d. freed slaves the right to vote.

e. education to former slaves.

**Units 6&7**

1. An important factor in the rapid development of industry in the United States during the last half of the 19c was?
   1. increasing competition in the oil business.
   2. **the availability of capital for investment purposes.**
   3. a stable economic cycle.
   4. effective regulation of monopolistic business practices by the national government.

​

1. In its approach to union organization, the Knights of Labor officially?
   1. **welcomed both skilled and unskilled workers.**
   2. stressed the organization of workers by craft.
   3. encouraged the use of the strike.
   4. discriminated against Blacks and women.

​

1. A long-range influence of Samuel Gompers on the American labor movement was his advocacy of?
   1. unrestricted immigration.
   2. industrial unionism.
   3. compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes.
   4. **non-involvement in party politics.**

​

1. The Supreme Court in the *United States v. Knight Company*?
   1. **diminished the effectiveness of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by ruling that manufacturing was not interstate commerce.**
   2. declared the Granger laws unconstitutional because states could not regulate interstate commerce.
   3. ruled that all trusts and monopolies in interstate commerce were illegal and could be broken up by the federal government.
   4. held that employers could force employees to sign and abide by "yellow dog contracts."

​

1. https://writer.zoho.com/images/spacer.gif​Labor unions were ruled not to be illegal conspiracies provided that their methods were honorable and peaceful in the Supreme Court case of?
   1. ***Commonwealth v. Hunt* (1842).**
   2. *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954).
   3. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896).
   4. *Munn v. Illinois* (1876).

​

1. In the case of *Gibbons v. Ogden*, the United States Supreme Court did which of the following?
   1. upheld the sanctity of contracts.
   2. **affirmed the power of the federal government over commerce.**
   3. ruled that federal, rather than state, legislation applied to Native Americans.
   4. held a state law void because it conflicted with a provision of the United States Constitution.

​

1. In the West, the immigrants who bore the brunt of labor hostility in the 1870s and 1880s were?
   1. Jewish.
   2. German.
   3. **Chinese.**
   4. Russian.

​

1. The Supreme Court decision in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* upheld which of the following principles?
   1. "Clear and present danger."
   2. **"Separate but equal."**
   3. "One man, one vote."
   4. "With all deliberate speed."

​

1. The combination of European musical influences with African musical influences dame together in 1890s New Orleans to form a new distinctly American musical style called?

https://writer.zoho.com/images/spacer.gif​ a. gospel.

**b. jazz.**

c. folk.

d. country.

​

1. The Platt Amendment of 1901 provided for?
   1. **the United States' right to intervene in Cuba to maintain peace and law and order.**
   2. the construction of the Panama Canal.
   3. the leasing of the port of Hong Kong.
   4. a large subsidy to the British to compensate for American diplomatic slights.

​

1. Which statement best summarizes the Open Door Policy?
   1. the United States should have its own sphere of influence in China.
   2. Japan should be excluded from trading with China.
   3. China should be punished for its support of the Boxer Rebellion.
   4. **all nations should be granted equal trading rights in China.**

​

1. When President Taft called for "Dollar Diplomacy," he advocated?
   1. that American government money be loaned to underdeveloped countries.
   2. purchasing foreign-owned territories.
   3. **that American businessmen should invest in underdeveloped countries rather than lend those countries U. S. dollars.**
   4. encouraging foreign exports by reducing tariffs.

​

1. American went to war against Spain in 1898 because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT?
   1. **Spain's refusal to discuss terms for peace**.
   2. the buildup of public pressure for war.

c. alleged Spanish mistreatment of Cuban civilians.

d.  Americans tended to compare the Cuban insurrection with their own American

Revolution.

​

1. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine established which of the following?
   1. the right of European nations to forcefully collect debts in the Western Hemisphere.
   2. **the right of the U. S. to act as a police power in the Western Hemisphere nations.**
   3. the right of the U. S. to act as an arbitrator in European conflicts with Western hemisphere nations.
   4. the right of the United States to build and fortify an Atlantic-Pacific canal.

​

1. Progressives supported greater participation in the political process through all of the following EXCEPT?
   1. **city manager government.**
   2. direct election of senators.
   3. initiative and referendum.
   4. primary elections.

​

1. Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom" and Theodore Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" were similar in that both?
   1. expanded the rights of states to regulate business operations within state borders.
   2. removed restrictions on the rights of women and minorities.
   3. **expanded the government's role in regulating businesses and business monopolies.**
   4. removed restrictions on the rights of unions to organize within the workplace.

​

1. When Woodrow Wilson became president in 1912, the most serious shortcoming in the country's financial structure was that the?
   1. large banks were scattered too widely around the country.​
   2. **currency was inelastic.**
   3. Bank of the United States had been greatly weakened.

d. banking system had been overregulated by the federal government.

​

1. Ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment is considered a progressive victory because by?
   1. **providing for the direct election of United States senators, it took their election out of the hands of state legislatures.**
   2. establishing a regulatory commission for all industry, it furthered the concept of a planned economy.
   3. providing for the income tax, it had the effect of redistributing wealth in the United States.
   4. making the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages illegal, it furthered the progressive goal of moral purity.

​

1. American involvement in World War I brought about which of the following social and economic changes in the United States?
   1. **extensive black migration to the North.**
   2. decline of trade unions.
   3. a loosening of controls on freedom of speech.
   4. reduction of the number of women in the workplace.

​

1. The Sedition Act of 1918 was most often used to punish?
   1. **persons who criticized the war effort**.
   2. rich progressives who did not contribute money to the war effort.
   3. groups organized by George Creel to drive Bolsheviks and Germans out of the cities.
   4. members of the press from the Hearst and Pulitzer syndicates.

​

61. Franklin Roosevelt's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributed the most to his development of compassion and strength of will.  
A) education  
B) domestic conflicts with Eleanor Roosevelt  
C) family ties with Teddy Roosevelt  
**D) affliction with infantile paralysis**E) service in World War I

62. The 1936 election was most notable for  
**A) a strong third-party effort by the American Liberty League.**B) its reflection of a bitter class struggle between the poor and the rich.  
C) the large number of blacks who still voted Republican out of gratitude to Abraham Lincoln.  
D) Roosevelt's loss of support among post-immigration Catholics and Jews.  
E) the strong race run by Kansas Governor Alfred Landon.

63. One of the most important causes of the Great Depression was the fact that during the 1920s

A government regulation and trust busting had stifled free enterprise

b. not enough profits were plowed back into business as a new capital investment

**c. there was a fundamental madistribution of purchasing power.**

d. low tariff policies had benefited foreign competitors and seriously damaged domestic industry.

64. Which of the following depended the most for its success on the cooperation of the trade associations?

a. the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

b. the Civilian Conservation corps

**c. the Tennessee Valley Authority**

d. the National Recovery Administration

65. As World War II began for the United States in 1941, President Roosevelt  
a. led a seriously divided nation into the conflict.  
b. endorsed the same kind of government persecution of German-Americans as Wilson had in World War I.  
c. called the American people to the same kind of idealistic crusade with the same rhetoric that Wilson had used in World War I.  
**d. decided to concentrate first on the war in Europe and to place the Pacific war on hold.**  
e. declared that the first strategic goal was recovery from Pearl Harbor.

66. The "unconditional surrender" policy toward Japan was modified by  
a. assuring the Japanese that there would be no "war crimes" trials.  
b. guaranteeing that defeated Japan would be treated decently by American occupiers.  
c. agreeing not to drop more than two atomic bombs on Japan.  
**d. agreeing to let the Japanese keep Emperor Hirohito on the throne.**  
e. permitting the Japanese to retain a strong army but no real navy

67. In the early 1940’s, the "destroyers-for-military-bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States

**A. recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with its self-interest**

b. . followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe

c. believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed

d. wanted to honor the military commitments it had made just after World War I

68. President Harry Truman justified using atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 on the grounds that the

a. world was ready for a demonstration of nuclear power

b. Axis powers deserved total destruction

**c. early ending of the war would save many lives**

d. American public demanded that the bombs be used

69. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan represented attempts by the United States to deal with the

a. national debt

**b. spread of communism**

c. President’s political opposition

d. arms race

70. A constitutional issue that was frequently raised about United States involvement in the Korean conflict and the Vietnam conflict was the

a. right to regulate commerce with foreign nations

b. use of deficit spending to finance wars

**c. lack of a formal declaration of war by Congress**

d. Supreme Court’s role in foreign policy decision-making

71. JFK called his ideas for domestic issues...  
**A. New Frontier**  
B. Great Society  
C. Square Deal  
D. Modern Republicanism

72. This policy of JFK's provided funding for Special Forces.  
A. Massive retaliation  
**B. Flexible response**  
C. Barbra Streisand  
D. globalization

73. The Great Society of Lyndon Johnson is most similar to which other Presidential program?

a. Warren Harding’s Return to Normalcy

**b. Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal**

c. Ronald Reagan’s New Federalism

d. George Bush’s Thousand Points of Light

74. Which initiative was part of President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society program?

**a. providing medical care to the poor and elderly**

b. reducing federal aid to education

c. increasing foreign aid to the Soviet Union

d. opposing civil rights legislation

75. In situations where the President is suspected of wrongdoing, such as the Watergate scandal, the official role of the House of Representatives is to

**a. investigate and bring charges against the President**

b. conduct the impeachment trial

c. provide attorneys to defend the President

d. determine the punishment if the President is convicted

76. What was a lasting effect of the Watergate scandal under President Richard Nixon?

a. The system of checks and balances was weakened.

b. The scope of executive privilege was broadened

**c. Trust in elected officials was undermined**.

d. Presidential responsiveness to public opinion was lessened.

77. In the United States, industrial unions of the 1880’s and of the 1980’s had similar goals in that both campaigned for

a. national health insurance

b. better unemployment insurance

**c. greater job security and higher wages**

d. wage and price freezes

78. A primary reason for the increase in federal debt between 1980 and 1996 was

a. the cost of sending United States troops to Bosnia

b. instability of the stock market

c. lower sales tax revenues collected by state governments

**d. high levels of spending by the federal government**

79. The main reason that the United States sent troops to Bosnia in 1995 was to try to

**a. bring a peaceful end to a civil war**

b. contain the spread of communism

c. take over the area as a protectorate

d. resettle refugees in North America

80. Support for the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) reflected the United States commitment to

**a. globalization**

b. Manifest Destiny

c. collective security

d. isolationism

**Part A: DBQ**

1. What were the Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War? How successfully did the administrations of President Dwight D. Eisenhower address these fears? Use the documents and your knowledge of the years 1948-1961 to construct your answer.

Outline:

Document A: There were many fears after World War II, including fear of a nuclear war and fear of another depression. President Eisenhower recognized these fears and shown in the document he realizes that there is hysteria.

Document B: In this source, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles addresses the fear in the nation of communism taking over the United states.

Document C: This picture shows a family in their bomb shelter with various supplies. The American people were afraid of a nuclear war and tried to be very prepared

Document D: President Eisenhower decided to build the Interstate Highway System to connect our country and modernize.

Document E: This document shows the government’s commitment to make the next generation of Americans leaders and prepared for the future

Document F: This is JFKs inaugural address showing his commitment to protecting our country and helping the United States reach its full potential.

**Short Answers:**

**Part B:**

Question A: To what extent and why did religious toleration increase in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Answer with reference to three individuals, events or movements in American religion during the seventeenth and eighteenth century.

**Outline:**

A. The races all interacting with one another

- They all had many things in common that made it easier such as; language and goals.

B. Coming to America because they wanted to ’divorce’ the Church of England for not being religiously tolerant.

- Back in England, they were quick to be judged and persecuted because of what religion they worshiped and they wanted others to be able to live without fear of being persecuted.

- After leaving England, many colonists did not have a specific Church or anything that they were able to go to.

C. The First Great Awakening (1730-1740)

- People were going around ‘advertising’ their religion, and ministers were going around converting colonists.

- People living in the new colonies became very enthusiastic about accepting new religions and denominations.

- The first “mass movement” that really unified the colonists and ‘America’ thus far.

**Source:** http://phs.prs.k12.nj.us/ghand/Unit1Essays.PDF

**Question B**: How do you account for the failure of Reconstruction (1865-1877) to bring social and economic equality of opportunity to the former slaves?

Citation: From the 1983 APUSH Exam

Answer Outline:

* Southern lifestyle forced former slaves into menial positions in the

workforce

* After the military presence in the South ended, enforcing economic and

social equality for former slaves was nearly impossible to do

* Local Jim Crow laws kept blacks from acquiring full equality
* Voting restrictions kept former slaves from participating in government
* Sharecropping, a practice wherein white farmers would lease land to

blacks (who couldn’t ever pay back the debt) was a common practice that

kept blacks from moving up in society.

**Part C:**

**Question A**: (not received)

**Question B:** What was the new deal and was the New Deal successful by drawing the U.S. out of its worst depression?

The New Deal was a series of economic programs implemented in the United States between 1933 and 1936. The New Deal was President Franklin D Roosevelt’s plan to help the economy out greatly. They were based around the three R’s Relief reform and Recovery. The relief is for the unemployed and the poor, the reform is for the financial system to prevent a repeat depression , and the recovery for getting the economy back on track. An example of a relief program that Roosevelt created is the Works Progress Administration. It employed 8.5 million workers in construction and other jobs, but more importantly provided work in arts, theater, and literary projects. An example of a reform is the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It protected farmers from price drops by providing crop subsidies to reduce production, educational programs to teach methods of preventing soil erosion. An example of a recovery is the Tennessee Valley Authority. IT Federal government build series of dams to prevent flooding and sell electricity. First public competition with private power industries . The New Deal helped the economy out greatly but ultimately did not take the U.S. out of depression. What brought the economy out of the depression was world war II. World War II created so many jobs that it stimulated the economy and completely lifted us out of the depression.